

**MASON'S**  
O.R. SAUCE,  
O.R. PICKLES,  
MANGO CHUTNEY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
MUSTARD SAUCE,  
TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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**ALEX. ROSS & Co.,**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cent.  
Phone 97.

No. 18,814. 號四十一百八千一第 日五初月八年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1918. 一拜禮 號九月九年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 450 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.

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**EGYPTIAN**  
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**F R I B O U R G**  
**&**  
**T R E Y E R**  
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**CARTRIDGES.**  
**ARRIVED!!!**  
A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CAR-**  
**TRIDGES,** principally loaded  
with E. C. Powder.  
**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND**  
**AMMUNITION STORE,**  
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**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
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Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
Telephone 1418.

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " 10 " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " 15 " "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 30 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 " "
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6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 10 " "
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.30 " " 10.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
10.30 " " 11.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	" " 10 " "
SATURDAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
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8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 10.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
10.30 " " 11.30 p.m.	" " 10 " "
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	" " 10 " "

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full, running at the time  
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comprossore Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

#### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30		8.15		8.50		9.20		9.50		10.20		10.50	
SEKING LING	dep.	8.44		9.17		9.48		10.18		10.48		11.18		11.48	
Shum Chun	dep.	10.30		9.20		10.48		11.18		11.48		12.18		12.48	
Shung Shui	dep.		8.18		9.20		9.50		10.20		10.50		11.20		11.50
Yanling	dep.		9.06		10.11		10.56		11.41		12.26		13.11		13.46
Taipei Market	dep.		9.55		10.58		11.53		12.38		13.23		14.08		14.43
Yamoi	dep.		9.50		10.53		11.48		12.33		13.18		14.03		14.38
Shatin	dep.		9.44		10.53		11.48		12.33		13.18		14.03		14.38
Yamoi	dep.		9.56		10.59		11.54		12.39		13.24		14.09		14.44
Yamoi	dep.		9.58		11.01		12.04		12.59		13.44		14.29		14.54
Yamoi	dep.		9.58		11.01		12.04		12.59		13.44		14.29		14.54
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### SERIOUS AFFRAY IN THE YAUMATI REFUGE.

#### POLICE CONSTABLE CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese, one of whom is a constable in the Water Police, were charged with having assaulted a number of other Chinese with intention to commit a felony. The constable was further charged with misconducting himself in his capacity as constable.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the constable.

Inspector Gordon applied for a remand as he was not quite ready to go on with the case. He said that on Wednesday night the defendants and another constable, who had since absconded, had boarded a sampans in the Yaumati refuge, evidently for the purpose of looking for opium, which they wanted to steal. They found nothing on this sampans, and therefore moved on to another, where a woman protested loudly against their search, as they were not accompanied by a European officer. As the woman was talking very loudly one of the defendants struck her on the mouth with a chisel, with which just at that moment he was trying to prise open a box.

When the woman was struck she raised such an outcry that the occupants of some of the other sampans in the Refuge came to her help. What happened next is not quite clear. The two constables and their companions seem to have been badly handled by the angry occupants of the sampans. Police whistles were blown and there was a great commotion. Sergeant Perkins who was on duty in the Police launch close by, hurried to the scene. He rescued the first defendant (constable) from the sea. The defendant was in an almost unconscious condition, this being due as much to the thrashing he had received as to his immersion in the water.

Another Police Sergeant, who was on duty at the Yaumati Police Station also came to investigate matters and found the second defendant, bleeding profusely and with his hands and legs tied, in a boat—but it was not the boat in which the woman had been assaulted and in which the fight had commenced. Near this man the Sergeant found a chisel and a match. Inspector Gordon alleging that the watch had been stolen. When the two men were taken to the Police Station they were not in a condition to give a coherent account of what had happened. Later, when the second defendant was able to speak, he gave the name of the third defendant as one of their party. On this information the third defendant was arrested the same night.

It was stated that the second defendant was a seaman employed on one of the Blue Funnel launches and that the third defendant, who was formerly the owner of a stall, had for the last three or four months, been an informer to the Water Police. These two men, it was alleged, knew that the sampans they searched were engaged to remove cargo from the Blue Funnel boats. Inspector Gordon said he could not prove the statement, but he had reason to believe that these sampans occasionally carried opium. The second and third defendants, therefore, devised the plan of asking the help of two Water Police constables and searching the sampans for opium, which he (Inspector Gordon) had no doubt whatever they meant to steal if they found.

Mr. Lo supported the application for a remand.

The Magistrate observed that from the facts related to him, the case appeared to be a serious one.

Mr. Lo asked that the Magistrate would forget some of the statements which Inspector Gordon had made, particularly what he had said about the sampans carrying opium, which he himself admitted he could not prove. He thought that Inspector Gordon should not have ventured on those statements unless he could prove them. It might prejudice the case in the mind of the Magistrate.

Inspector Gordon said he had only repeated what the second and third defendants had said.

Mr. Lo submitted that even if the second and third defendants had made those statements, they were not admissible. They might prejudice the case against the first defendant.

Inspector Gordon said that these cases were getting frequent, and at the next hearing, Mr. King would ask that the case be treated in the most serious light. The hearing was remanded until next Thursday.

### CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO.")

Canton, September 8th.

**A PROTECTED LOAN.**  
We are informed that the Treasurer is consulting with the principles of the Taiwan Bank for a loan of one million dollars.

**THE SURETY GUNBOAT.**  
The gunboat Kwang Tung, which was sunk by its crew as a result of a mutiny, has been located near Heng Shan. The bodies of the Captain and other officers who were shot were found in the boat.

**STATION REPORTS.**  
It is reported that the Canton forces are approaching Anoy. The Tuchen Li How-ki has returned to Foochow. Chan Kwing-king has reported that his headquarters have been removed to Nam Ching (near Anoy).

### WOMAN'S STRUGGLE WITH A THIEF.

#### BRUTAL ASSAULT WITH A CHOPPER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe continued the hearing of the case in which a Chinese woman was charged with robbery with violence at a house in Arthur Street, Yaumati, in the early hours of August 21st.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted.

A Chinese woman, badly marked on her face and head with scars, and wearing a handkerchief round her head to hide the fact that the doctors were forced to cut her hair so that her injuries could be properly attended to, said that she was sleeping in her house on the night in question and was awakened by someone pulling at her wristlet watch.

Being frightened, she for a moment simply stared at the man, who thereupon cut her hair, wrist and head with a chopper, inflicting seven wounds. When she screamed, her amah, who was sleeping in the passage outside, called out to know what was the matter and the defendant rushed at the amah and cut her also. When the defendant was trying to open the door to get away, witness seized him and wrenched the chopper from him. She then struggled with the thief and got him down on the ground, where she pinned him with her teeth. She held him like this for some little time, till she grew weak from loss of blood and released her hold, when the thief escaped through the kitchen window. When the Police arrived they took her to the Police Station, where first aid was administered by Dr. Smalley, and then to the Hospital. She knew the defendant, who slept in a cubicle in the same block of buildings. Robbery was the motive actuating defendant, for she had had no quarrel with him.

Witness denied the allegation of the defendant that she rushed at him as soon as he entered the room. She reiterated that she had been awakened by the attempt made to cut off her wristlet watch.

The hearing was remanded.

### SEQUEL TO THE SNAKE STORY.

#### A POOR SORT OF A JOKE.

The snake story of last week, which created such comment in the Colony, may now be allowed to pass into oblivion, for it has turned out that the whole incident was a poor sort of a joke played on Mr. J. L. Scott, of Messrs. Mustard & Co.

Police investigations prove that the parcel was sent by a Portuguese lady, lately employed at Messrs. Mustard & Co. The lady was taken to the Police Station, where he explained that he had tried to play a joke on Mr. Scott. He had purchased the snake from an Indian snake-charmer for the purpose of giving Mr. Scott a fright. He averred that the snake was harmless, because the snake-charmer had extracted its fangs. This put a different light on the whole incident and when the snake, which had meanwhile been kept at the station, was examined it was found that the boy's story was true.

### THE BASEBALL AFFAIR IN SHANGHAI.

J. I. EZRA AND FRIEND AND AMERICAN CLUB.

The following copies of letters between Mr. Judah Ezra and the American Club were sent by Mr. Ezra to the N.C. Daily News for publication:—

The Committee,  
American Club,  
Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN.—In view of the action taken in our case by the Race Club and other clubs, we now stand condemned in the eyes of the public of actions which unite us to be members of any club.

Any action taken by the American Club would be a condition precedent, necessarily follow along the lines of what had already been done by other clubs.

To relieve the Committee and members of the American Club of any embarrassment as a result of taking action upon our cases, we hereby hand in our resignations in the knowledge that we will beyond shadow of a doubt eventually be able to establish our innocence of the charges against us and feel sure that the Committee and members of the American Club as a whole will be only too anxious to assist us in regaining our standing as gentlemen and sportsmen when we can again come before you cleared of the charges now at issue.—We remain, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. I. EZRA.  
" V. GERSBURGER.  
" F. S. ELIAS.  
Shanghai, August 27th, 1918.

Messrs. F. S. ELIAS,  
J. I. EZRA,  
V. GERSBURGER.

GENTLEMEN.—Your joint resignation from Membership in the American Club for the reasons set out in your letter of the 27th inst. has been submitted to the Committee.

In accepting same, the Committee desire me to convey to you their appreciation of the spirit in which the resignation was tendered.—I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. T. FRIEDER.  
President.  
American Club, August 28th, 1918.

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

#### CHARGE AGAINST A SEAMAN AND A CHINESE.

James Allen, a seaman, was charged with behaving indecently on Friday night in Murray Battery Path. A Chinese boy was charged with a similar offence and also with offering a bribe of 50 cents to Chinese constable 648 to be allowed his freedom.

The Magistrate stated that Allen and the boy, if found guilty, were liable to the maximum term of two years' imprisonment each. The case would, therefore, have to be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. He remanded the case till Tuesday afternoon.

### KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents and detaining him on board the *Kin Shan*.

Mr. R. E. Lindell prosecuted.

Defendant stated that he went to Canton on August 17th and was living with some friends. He had with him over \$120 at the time. The people with whom he was living asked him to buy a concubine for \$100 and he refused to do so. The child's mother, who is a beggar in the country, also came to Canton and stayed at his friend's house. His friend made arrangements for the sale of the woman's son, the mother acquiescing. Before the sale could be effected, however, the boy disappeared and the mother asked him to find her child. He went on board the *Kin Shan* and found the boy and then he was charged with kidnapping him.

Mr. Wood said it would be better to hear the evidence of defendant's friends, before committing him for trial and remanded the case till to-day.

### COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

A Chinese youth, who was charged with harbouring a girl, under 21 years of age, in No. 4, Ezra Lane, without the consent of her parents, was committed by Mr. Wood for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. A. E. Wood prosecuted. Defendant stated that the girl was ill-treated by her parents and entreated him to take her away from them. Out of compassion he did so. The prosecution, however, urged that the girl was not ill-treated. The girl had been brought up by her guardians since she was one month old. Defendant was a friend of the family and had taken the girl away.

### HARBOURING A GIRL.

A Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with harbouring a girl at No. 111, Hollywood Road, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. A. E. Wood prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence. Mr. J. H. Gardiner watched proceedings on behalf of the parents.

According to the evidence the defendant met the girl and her elder sister at a house in Hongkong, and fell in love with her; the girl, at the same time, reciprocating that affection. According to the defence, the lovers had several meetings, through the connivance of the elder sister, with the mutual understanding that a marriage would follow. The girl visited her lover's house on several occasions, the sister acting as chaperon. The sister also made a proposal of marriage between her younger sister and defendant. On August 3rd, while defendant was in Canton, the girl asked him to accompany her to Hongkong, which he did. She practically supplied all their wants, rented a cubicle and they lived as man and wife, till the parents traced them. The defence further stated that the girls were used by the parents as "decoys" as they were under the impression that defendant was a wealthy man. The family was an undesirable one, the eldest son being in prison for theft. The prosecution alleged that defendant took the girl without the consent of her parents; that no proposal of marriage was made, and even if it had been, they would have rejected it, as they did not think defendant a fit mate for their daughter. They also denied knowing defendant.

Mr. Wood, on Saturday, applied to the Magistrate to have the charge withdrawn. He said that certain facts had come to light regarding the girl's family and he thought it best not to proceed with the charge. He had consulted the committee of the Po Leung Kok and they, too, were of the same opinion. No doubt, an offence had been committed under the Ordinance, but in the circumstances he thought defendant should be discharged.

The Magistrate, addressing defendant, stated that an offence had been committed and the law was the same for English, Portuguese, Chinese or any person of whatever nationality. No girl, under 21 years of age, could be taken away without the consent of the parents. If no permission had been obtained a man was liable to be sentenced to one year's hard labour by the Police Court and to two years' hard labour by the Supreme Court. It was a very serious offence. As, however, the case had been withdrawn against defendant he would discharge him.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### SPORT.

#### LOCAL CRICKET.

FIRST FRIENDLY GAME OF THE SEASON.  
R.E. DEFEAT C.R.C.

We understand that it has been decided not to organise a cricket league for the coming winter owing to the fact that so many of the Colony's cricketers have left for native service.

There will, however, be a series of friendly games, so that interest in the game will not altogether be lost. The first of these was played on the C.R.C. ground on Saturday, when the Royal Engineers met and scored an easy victory over the C.R.C. by 64 runs, in a one-innings match.

The R.E. made a good start. Wahl and MacGregor putting up 31 runs between them for the first wicket. Three wickets fell cheaply after this pair had been dismissed, and then Corpi Adams came to the rescue with an enterprisingly compiled 36 runs. Sapper Purnell's 23 runs was also a welcome contribution, and Townsend scored 14 not out in vigorous style. Both Purnell and Townsend included a six in their scores.

When the C.R.C. commenced their innings they found the bowling of Purnell and Beakes, both of whom kept a fine length, rather too good for them, and it was only an extremely careful exhibition of batting by Cheng Chi, who went through the innings undefeated with 29 runs to his credit, that saved the side from making a very poor show. Cheng, who scored 10 runs, was the only other double figure scorer. Purnell reaped a rich harvest, getting eight wickets at a fraction over two runs apiece. He did the "hat-trick" in the eighth over, and bowled only three overs in which he did not get a wicket.

The scores and bowling analyses are as follows:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.	
Capt. Wahl, c Lew Man Tsun, b Ng Sze Kwong	14
Serge. MacGregor, c Wong, b Lew Man Tsun	16
Sapper Walker, c and b Lew Man Tsun	7
Capt. Adams, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
Corpi. Adams, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
Corpi. Adams, b Cheng Chi	38
Sapper Milledar, b Lew Man Tsun	1
Sapper Purnell, c and b Cheng Chi	23
S.S. Charters, b Ng Sze Kwong	4
Corpi. Heaton, c Wang, b Ng Sze Kwong	2
Kwong	1
L.C. Townsend, not out	14
Extras	3
Total	134

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
Un Hew Fan	9 2 29 0
Yew Man Tsun	9 1 23 3
Ng Sze Kwong	8.2 1 45 5
Cheng Chi	4 0 21 2

C.R.C.	
Yew Man Tsun, b Purnell	1
Cheng Chi, not out	29
H. Tung, c MacGregor, b Purnell	10
Ng Sze Kwong, b Purnell	1
Uso. Lee, c MacGregor, b Beakes	1
Un Hew Fan, run out	0
J. Wong, c Lucas, b Purnell	1
G. Kew, b Purnell	0
C. P. Lee, c Adams, b Purnell	0
J. A. Lam, c and b Purnell	0
Ip Ewan, c Beakes, b Purnell	5
Extras	5
Total	60

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. M. R. W.
Beakes	9 1 34 1
Purnell	9 0 21 8

C. Krausch alias C. Nelson, who was originally believed to be a German when arrested on a charge of complicity in an armed robbery at Shanghai, has been found to be an American citizen. Mr. Earl B. Rose appeared for the U.S. Government before the Mixed Court on August 28th and stated that he had called to the Naval Department at Washington, as the accused had said he had formerly been in the U.S. Navy, and had received a reply that he was an American born citizen. The accused, who said he had no objection to raise and wished to retain his American citizenship, was handed over to the U.S. Court for China for trial.

### SNATCHING CASES.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to snatch a watch from another Chinese in Queen's Road Central.

A *lukung* stated that whilst on duty he heard cries of "thief, thief." He saw complainant with his watch chain hanging out of his pocket and arrested defendant on complainant's charge.

Defendant stated that complainant pulled the watch off his pocket himself and then accused him. Defendant said he was looking at picture sign-boards at the time.

Mr. Wood said there seemed to be some doubt about the case and discharged defendant.

Another Chinese was charged with snatching two gold mounted rattan bangles from the wrist of a little girl in On Tai Street.

The mother stated that defendant snatched the bangles and ran away. Her daughter had sustained an abrasion on one of the wrists consequent on the violence used by defendant.

Defendant said that he came from Canton a few days ago and was out of employment. On the day in question, whilst walking along On Tai Street he saw people running and followed their example. He was then arrested.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

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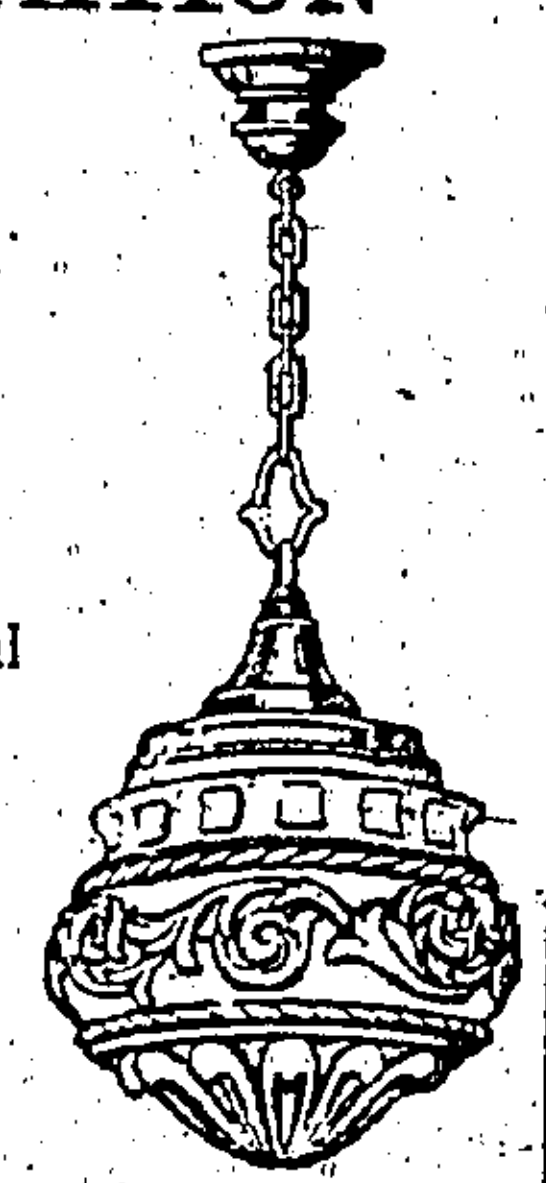
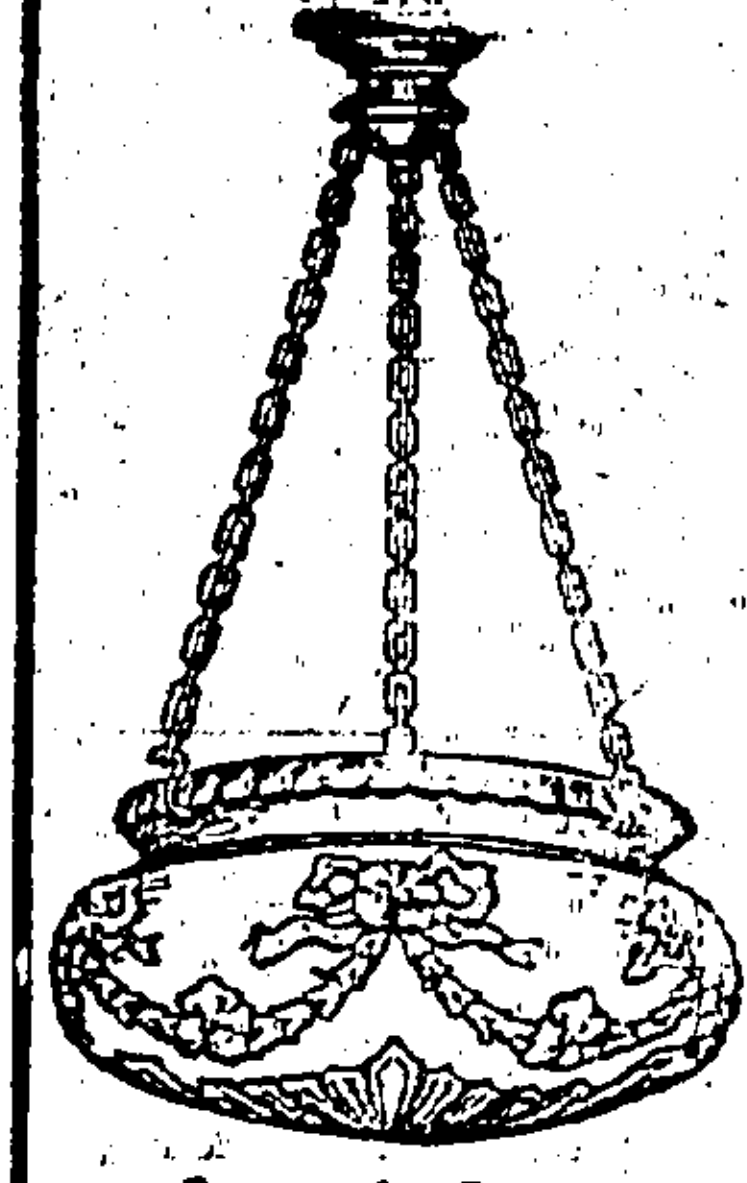
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# THE WAR.

## MAGNIFICENT FRENCH SUCCESSES:

### BRITISH ADVANCE ON AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD:

### NEUVECHAPELLE, CHAUNY, HAM, TERGNIER AND COUCY FOREST CAPTURED:

### ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT TO THE HINDENBURG LINE.

### GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

#### French-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH FRONT.

##### IMPORTANT BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, September 6th. 4.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our progress continues on the southern portion of the battle-front, and we are in close touch with the French Army on our right.

South of Peronne, we are already nearly seven miles east of the Somme, and we are advancing on the general line of Monchy-la-Cache, Vraignes and Tincourt, all of which places are in our hands.

We rapidly overcame the resistance of the enemy's covering troops who attempted to delay us, and we took prisoners.

South of the Cologne River, on the high ground about Nurlu, the enemy contested our advance with greater stubbornness.

There was sharp fighting about Nurlu and around Equancourt, in the valley to the north.

We captured Nurlu and Equancourt, and the British, advancing beyond this line, captured Longueval and Lirumont, and are approaching Metz-en-Couture and the southern portions of Havincourt Wood, taking prisoners.

Local fighting westward of La Bassée and eastward of Bac-St. Maur resulted in the capture of prisoners.

We slightly advanced opposite Erquinchem and south-east of Ypres.

##### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Our aeroplanes machine-gunned and bombed enemy troops. Enemy aircraft flying in large formations on the German side of the line were active, especially at Cambrai.

We destroyed 23 hostile machines and drove down 11 uncontrollable. Thirteen British machines are missing. We dropped 21 tons on various targets. Flying at night was impossible.

##### SOMME CROSSING FORCED BY THE BRITISH.

London, September 6th. 2.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We forced the crossing of the Somme south of Peronne on the 5th inst. in face of a vigorous resistance by rearguards on the eastern bank, and we captured the villages St. Christ. Brie, Le Menil-Brundel and a number of prisoners.

We are now advancing astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road, reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussée, captured Boingt, eastward of Peronne, and have made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurlu.

We hold Bussy, and we are nearing Templeux-La-Fosse, Nurlu and Equancourt, where there was sharp fighting at night-time.

We gained ground west of La Bassée and beat off an attack against one of our new posts. We are now established in portions of the old German front line east of Neuve-Chapelle, and we hold the old front line in the Fauquissart sector.

English troops advanced their line north-west of Armentières, taking several prisoners.

#### ADVANCING TOWARDS MESSINES.

London, September 7th. 1.5 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We made further progress east and north-east of Peronne.

We captured Hamcourt, Sorcelle-Grand and Metz-en-Couture. North of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havincourt Wood taking a number of prisoners.

North of La Bassée Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines.

Further north we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, taking 30 prisoners, and advancing our line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

##### BRITISH CAPTURE NEUVE CHAPELLE.

London, September 6th. 1.55 p.m.

The British have captured Neuve Chapelle.

##### MOPPING UP VICTORIOUS BATTLE-FIELDS.

London, September 6th. 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, states:—The past twenty-four hours were mainly devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories.

A good deal of straggling fighting occurred, especially in the vicinity of Moeuvres, where we cleared the ridge.

During yesterday, between the Scarpe and the Somme, we captured 500 prisoners.

The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in the areas behind Le Mesnil and Athies Wood, and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line.

Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wulverghem.

The enemy continue to show apprehension of a tank surprise, and are also using their batteries at an extreme range.

A considerable number of the enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most of the prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German Army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes they openly jeer and deride them.

##### ASTRIDE THE AMIENS-ST. QUENTIN ROAD.

London, September 6th. 5.30 p.m.

Reuter learns that since this morning we advanced on a front of 12 miles to a depth of three miles astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road.

At present the line runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Boucy and Bouvincourt and thence astride the Esamres to Monchy-La-Cache and Quivieres.

##### ATTACK AGAINST BELGIANS.

London, September 7th. 1.00 a.m.

A Belgian *communiqué* says:—Enemy "shock" troops attacked on a front of three kilometres the advanced positions which we conquered on August 27th in the region of Langemark.

The enemy penetrated at certain points, but the Belgians immediately counter-attacked and reconquered all the lost ground, except one post, after bitter fighting. We took 20 prisoners and inflicted sanguinary losses.

#### THE MODERN VANDALS.

London, September 7th. 12.30 p.m.

A semi-official statement says:—The enemy is destroying vandal-like.

When they have not time to burn down houses they remove the furniture and make great bonfires of them.

They blow up the most important buildings and pillage everything; remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not time to remove.

Nevertheless our advance in the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war-material and important ammunition depots.

The sight of such devastation, ordered by the leaders of the German army, kindles in our soldiers a determination to punish such crimes. They seem to know no fatigue in pursuit.

#### THE NAVY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

London, September 7th. 1.25 p.m.

Sir Eric Geddes telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig his heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumphant continued advance of the British armies in France. He says that the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride, and she hopes that she may also soon have a chance of following the example of the army in crushing the enemy.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 7th. 5.30 p.m.

A German official statement says:—We repulsed several attacks south of Ypres.

We are in contact with the enemy east of Vailly on the Aisne.

We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights north-east of Fismes.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

##### AUTRECOURT MASSIF IN FRENCH HANDS.

London, September 6th. 8.50 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Oise the French took possession of the whole of the Autrecourt Massif.

The situation is developing according to anticipations. The German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg Line.

#### FRENCH OCCUPY TERGNIER.

London, September 7th. 2.35 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—The French advanced on a 30 mile front to an average depth of two miles, and in places, four miles. They occupied, unopposed, Tergnier, a very important railway junction. The enemy has thereby lost his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin.

#### FOREST OF COUCY CAPTURED.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis, which was stormed in spite of the enemy's obstinate resistance.

North of Quincy Basse we passed the villages of Auliers and Bassolesauiert.

South of the Ailette, Nanteuilla-Fosse, Fort Conde, and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands.

There is no change north of the Vesle.

#### PURSUIT CONTINUED.

London, September 7th. 11.40 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearguards.

On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Pitbon, Sommettes, Haucourt, Dury, and Oilly. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham.

Farther south we held Cugny and reached the western outskirts of Bois de Genlis.

North of the Oise we entered Tergnier, to the east of which our line runs along the railway and the canal.

#### FRENCH CAPTURES.

Paris, September 6th.

A *communiqué* says:—At night we continued to advance on the whole front between the Somme and the Vesle.

We continue to cross the Somme in the region of Epéancourt, and farther south we have pushed on at several points as far as the Ham-Peronne road.

South of Ham we have occupied Le Plessis-Petre-dol and Berlanecourt, and we have passed Guivry, Caillouel, Crepigny and Abbecourt.

North of the Ailette we have reached the outskirts of Saincy and the plateau north of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we have reached the Vauxillon Ravine.

On the Vesle front the Americans have reached the outskirts of Villiers-en-Prayeres, on the north-eastern slopes of Revillon, and have occupied Clennes.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE HAM AND CHAUNY.

Paris, September 7th.

A *communiqué* says:—Along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne the thrust of our troops did not slacken. Today, despite German efforts to stem our advance, we captured Ham and Chauny.

East of the Canal du Nord we reached the line of Lanchy Forest and Willers-St. Christophe, east of Oully, east of Ham, Brionchy, Villerselve, Ugnyle-Gay and Viry-Morcel.

Since yesterday our troops have advanced in places to a depth of over ten kilometres.

We occupied the lower forest of Coucy as far as Petit-Barisis, where the enemy abandoned considerable war material and munition depots.

To the right, we held the outskirts of Fresnes and Quincy-Basse, the outskirts of Vaux-Aillon, Moisy Farm and Laffaux.

We reoccupied our old trenches on the whole front north of the Aisne.

The Americans made fresh progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

FRENCH NEARING THE CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

London, September 7th. 6 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday night, says:—Enemy resistance is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Aisne front and German artillery firing is very violent.

Nevertheless, the French appreciably advanced and are now fighting on the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy.

In the centre the French crossed the valley up to the Soissons-Laon railway and gained a footing on the Laffaux Plateau, which is an offshoot of the Malmaison plateau.

The French are now within three miles of the western extremity of the Chemin Des Dames.

In the Quincy Basse region, near the upper forest of Coucy the French in the evening encountered a fierce resistance in a salient of the Hindenburg line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town is in flames.

GERMANS MAKING FOR THE NEW HINDENBURG LINE.

London, September 6th. 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across the devastated country.

General Debény's troops crossed the Somme in force at night from Epéancourt to Offry, while on the south General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg Line along the whole front.

The French have now passed Chauny and early in the day were close to Tergnier which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg Line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt, which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon. General Mangin's men were this morning fighting practically on the old line.

There were engagements along the edge of the Upper Coucy Forest and Roziere Farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the Franco-British fronts before the attack on March 21st.

#### NEXT FEW DAYS WILL DECIDE.

London, September 6th. 11.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The Germans are retreating on the whole of the French battle-front. There the immediate objective is from St. Quentin across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest St. Gobain to Laffaux, then past Malmaison to Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juivigny across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac south-east to Rheims, and through the hill-country, which so far has proved impervious to all assault.

The enemy has to-day from 30 to 40 divisions in reserve, but his armies are being consumed at least at the rate of a division per day. The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line, except in disorder and in such condition that he cannot stay there. The next few days will decide.

#### FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S FINE INITIATIVE.

London, September 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—The crossing of the rivulet at Ingou was due to the courage of a single Lieutenant, who got his company man by man under heavy fire across a wrecked railway bridge on the Ham-Nesle line.

He worked up the other bank with a handful of men to Ruzy-le-Petit, which surrendered. His initiative was responsible for most of the prisoners captured between Ingou and the Somme.

#### AMERICAN CAPTURES.

London, September 7th. 1.40 a.m.

An American official message dated yesterday says:—North of the Vesle we have taken Longueval, Merval, and Clennes, and we reached the line Villiers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal.

#### FOCH'S STRATEGICAL OFFENSIVE.

London, September 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Thursday evening, states:—There was never a better instance of a strategical offensive than the fashion in which the German forces along the Vesle have been put to flight by a blow struck many miles to the west of them.

Had we attempted to force the line of the Vesle tactically, we would have lost at least 10,000, and possibly 30,000 men. The blow struck at the Soissons Plateau east of Leuilly enabled us to cross the Vesle without scarcely firing a shot. For this we have to thank the genius of Marshal Foch.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' DESPERATE VALOUR.

London, September 6th. 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states:—The amazing advance by General Mangin's left and centre during the past twenty-four hours is the direct result of the actions in the earlier days of the week.

A French officer, who had seen the hottest fighting at Verdun testifies that he has not witnessed more desperate valour than was shown by the Prussian Guards in the attempt to check the French advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames.

Some of the Guards charged right up to the tanks, which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. There the fighting was nearly as desperate as when Leuilly was captured, and also at Mont-dos-Tombes. In all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive, and thereby piled up their casualties, which were beyond all expectation.

The French captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill, through which there are railway tunnels, and one looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux, which our gunfire has rendered uninhabitable.

Despite their losses, the Germans still hold the outskirts of the hills about Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette valley and for the cross-fire they thus bring on our advance towards Chemin-des-Dames. Still, fighting is to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

SOFT OPPOSITION TO AMERICAN ADVANCE.

London, September 6th. 5.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at nine o'clock this morning, says:—The Germans are across the Aisne, and without making any attempt to veil their retirement or to exact the ordinary penalties for the French and American advance.

The opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft, and the machine-guns left behind proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we are going at.

The enemy shelling of the roads and villages is also spasmodic and without plan.

The French further east experienced a stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills and are now able to overlook the long-promised land.

There may be some sharper fighting to-day, if the last of the rearguards have not been withdrawn across the river at night-time, but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

FRENCH NEARING THE ST. GOBAIN MASSIF.

London, September 6th. 2.45 p.m.

An important feature of this morning's news from the front is that, except between Hayrincourt and the Scarpe, the Allies have now crossed the whole Canal du Nord, the Somme and Tortille water-line down to Ham, whence the Allies are about four miles distant. The check to the progress of our tanks, which this water-line constituted, has now been overcome, and except in the north there is now no water-line between us and the Hindenburg Line.

The French are progressing between the Somme and the Oise and have practically captured the whole of the Autrecourt massif, and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line, which, however, is liable to be turned from Offry in the north.

The French have secured a good hold of the northern bank of the Ailette, and are very close to the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be very difficult to capture frontally.

Since August 8th the enemy has put in 101 divisions on the battle-front north and south of the Somme, also two dismounted cavalry divisions, and 29 divisions have been engaged twice.

AN ENFORCED GERMAN RETREAT.

Amsterdam, September 6th.

The military correspondent of the *North German Gazette* says the British have undoubtedly captured ground to a considerable depth, and the German retreat is an enforced retreat. "Without doubt we are confronted with an extraordinarily serious situation, for our enemies desire to enforce a decision before the winter, and in order to obtain this they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and fighting material which the world's industry has placed at their disposal."

#### COSTLY GERMAN SACRIFICE.

Paris, September 6th.

A Havas message says:—Yesterday witnessed four French operations. General Debény's Army pushed forward on the Somme within four kilometres of Ham. General Humbert's troops reached the Oise on the same distance south-west of Chauny, while General Mangin's Army, capturing most of the lower forest of Coucy, advanced within four kilometres south of the same town. Ham and Chauny are actually ripe fruits. From that point General Mangin widened his positions eastward, clearly launching an offensive from west to east against the crest of the Chemin-des-Dames, an operation which forced the Crown Prince to abandon the hills between the Aisne and the Vesle, sacrificing several Divisions to avoid disaster.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 6th.

A German official message says:—We repulsed strong enemy attacks from the Neuville, Manancourt and Moislains line.

From Peronne and over the Somme the enemy persistently followed our rearguards.

Between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy pressed more keenly.

We completed the freeing of ourselves between the Oise and the Aisne.

GERMANS FORTIFYING DUTCH FRONTIER.

Amsterdam, September 6th.

The *Tyd* states that the Germans at present are very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier near Meersch, Noordhoek and Steenaken.

It is believed the Germans are making an extreme defence of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown to the line of the Meuse.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

Amsterdam, September 7th.

A German warship was seen to sink yesterday evening off the Dutch coast. Presumably she was mined or torpedoed.

AMERICAN STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Washington, September 7th.

The Navy Department announces that a submarine sank the 2,000-ton American steamer *Lake Owen* by gunfire in foreign waters on September 3rd. Five of the crew are missing.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

Washington, September 7th.

The homebound transport *Mount Vernon*, formerly the *Acron* *U.S. Navy*, was torpedoed 200 miles from France on Thursday. She reached port without any casualties.

NORWAY'S MARINE LOSSES.

London, September 6th.

Thirteen Norwegian vessels, with a tonnage of 23,000, were destroyed during August, owing to war causes.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO GERMANY.

The Hague, September 6th.

The Government has protested to Germany against the submarine destruction of vessels within the so-called barred zone, the sinking on August 24th of seven fishing vessels, and the forcing of various skippers to sign a declaration the contents of which were unknown to them. It requests the return of the goods taken from the fishing vessels.

(Continued on Page 5.)



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## THE WAR.

The following cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH FRONT.

## BRITISH ADVANCE EXTENDED.

LONDON, September 6th.  
12.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—On the southern part of the battle front, both northward and southward of Poperinghe, we are advancing and driving in the enemy's rearguards, and we are approaching the high ground on the Athies-Nurlu front.

Between Nurlu and the Senece river there were minor engagements at different parts.

We slightly advanced on the spur north of Equancourt, and local fighting occurred about Neuville-Bourbonval and Moeuvres.

Patrols crossed to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy on the Lys front again strongly attacked in the sector north of Hill 63 and was repulsed, after sharp fighting.

We advanced a short distance southward and south-eastward of Nieppe, and north-eastward of Wulverghem.

## AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During the 4th inst., we dropped 23 tons of bombs. A night-bombing was impossible.

The enemy, working in large formations on their side of the lines, showed considerable activity.

We brought down 25 hostile machines and shot down nine balloons in flames. We drove down 34 aeroplanes uncontrollable. Sixteen British machines are missing. One British machine reported missing on the 2nd inst. has returned.

Since the beginning of the offensive on August 8th we have brought down 453 hostile machines, and their destruction in every case was clearly established. We drove down uncontrollable 200, of which many actually "crashed." These totals are exclusive of the considerable number brought down by anti-aircraft guns. We also set on fire 61 balloons. We dropped 911 tons of bombs. Practically the whole of the air-fighting occurred on the enemy's side of the lines. Two hundred and sixty-two British machines did not return during this period.

FAILURE OF ENEMY TO REACT.

LONDON, September 6th.  
10.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—There is a lull on the British battle front. The absolute failure of the enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony to the completeness of our victory.

Today our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai. Between us and Cambrai is the Maroing line, which, according to our airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead, such as the Harvircourt Wood, into which we are now pumping gas and shells, and the Bourlon Wood of unpleasant memory.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## FRENCH GAIN IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 6th.

A "communiqué" states:—During the day the French continue to pursue the retreating enemy on the Canal du Nord and Vesle front, and made an important advance, despite local resistance.

We held Falvy and Offoy, on the north bank of the Somme Canal to the south. Our lines approach the Ham road, which is the border between Plessis-Patte-Doie and Berlaucourt. South-east of the latter our front passes through the outskirts of Guivry, Caulouel, Crepigny, north of Marest and Dampcourt and the southern skirts of Abbecourt.

## ENEMY GIVING GROUND.

We advanced six kilometres at some points.

On the whole, of the Ailette front, the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since August 20th, to-day began to give ground.

Our units, pursuing the German rearguards, made rapid progress north of the Ailette.

Pierremande and Autreville are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the low forest of Concy.

Further east we occupy Folembay, Concy-le-Chateau, and Concy-la-Ville, and advanced a kilometre south of Fresnes.

On the right our front passes east of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we hold the line Neuville-sur-Margival-Vregny, and the western slopes of Conde front.

## THIRTY VILLAGES RECAPTURED.

Over 30 villages were recaptured to-day on this part of the front.

South of the Vesle we border the Aisne, between Conde and Vill-Aroy.

Eastwards the line passes north of Dhuliel to Barbouval and over the Beaugard plateau.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our airmen were most prominent in the battle on the 4th inst., flying very low, and machine-gunning the retreating troops, transport and bivouacs. Thousands of rounds were fired and six tons of bombs were dropped upon stations, causing the utmost confusion. Fifteen German aeroplanes were "grasped."

## FURTHER ENEMY RETIREMENT INEVITABLE.

LONDON, September 6th.  
11.25 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—General Debeney's and General Humbert's Armies resumed the advance to-day and reached the places mentioned in the "communiqué." They are now within three miles of Ham.

General Humbert pushed on as far as one thousand yards west of the Ham-Guise road.

Evidently the enemy will be unable to stand on the line of the road, and, therefore, a further retirement is inevitable. Fires in the country behind plainly indicate the enemy's intention in this regard.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME.

The valley of the Somme has been the scene of extraordinary fighting during the last few days. The Germans contested every yard of the Canal, also the marshes bordering it. Last of all they fought in the bed of the river itself, where the water was very low, owing to the hottest summer in living memory.

The defence was entrusted to the Alpine Corps, who fought with their usual cleverness and courage. They nested their machine-guns in the tall weeds, in dry outcrops and even in the tree-tops. The French were obliged to throw bridges over the Canal in face of the heavy Alpine fire, and the crews of the first French gun teams who rushed up the bank were killed at their pieces.

Nevertheless, pontoon crossings were effected, then a few wooden trestle bridges were thrown across. Each of these structures cost a fight in which many brave deeds were witnessed. Finally, French ingenuity and the inherent love of the "Poilu" for difficulty and adventure got the better of German thoroughness, and the canal and marshes were taken possession of successfully. We had not established ourselves firmly on the farther bank until to-day.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON LAFFAUX.

LONDON, September 6th.  
12.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—The enemy is retiring on the line of La Fauxe on the left of the Oise, Barisis, the lower forest of Coucy, and the forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Mokenbric, one thousand yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing towards Laffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soissons-Laon railway.

MARSHAL FOCH'S RESOLVE.

PARIS, September 6th.  
12.30 p.m.

Replying to the Paris Municipal congratulations Marshal Foch has telegraphed:—The German rush threatening Paris and Amiens has been broken. We shall continue to pursue the enemy implacably.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message states:—Marshal Foch, replying to the congratulatory message from the Paris Municipality, writes as follows: "The German rush is shattered, and we shall continue our task of relentlessly pursuing the enemy."

FIVE MILES FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, September 6th.  
9.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon, states:—During the past week General Mangin's Army has been fighting with slow yet pitiless determination to reach a position which not only will render the German line at Tardenois untenable, but will seriously compromise the one to which they intended to retire. By his Tuesday's and yesterday's successes General Mangin may almost be said to have reached that position.

Our troops, literally fought their way foot by foot across the Justigny plateau, and were met by a desperate German effort to check their progress at its most dangerous point, namely, the water-line separating the basins of the Ailette and the Vesle, which is five miles east of the famous Chemin-des-Dames.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' FORLORN HOPE.

It was in the defence of this ridge that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Guards charged five times with extraordinary courage on an absolutely forlorn hope against a sheer front of iron, for the tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their creepers and shooting right and left into the reinforcing waves, while the Allied airmen, swooping down within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a scythe of bullets, and afterwards swinging about the airmen drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns.

The French and American advance across the Vesle met with no serious resistance, except machine-gun fire. Even that was not as strenuous as usual.

It is clear that the Germans are determined to abandon all the ground south of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

BUT THE END IS NOT YET.

LONDON, September 6th.  
1.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—Since March 21st the Germans have fought 550 divisional engagements, so it is reasonable to debit them with gross casualties for that period of 1,200,000. It is true that 60 per cent. will recover from their wounds and be back in the fighting line within two or three months, but the permanent loss remains in the neighbourhood of 500,000.

Next Spring there is every reason to believe that the Americans alone will be as numerically strong as the whole German Army.

Meanwhile, though victory is certain the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly, and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economising in men and will fight a defensive war to the last limit.

## AMERICANS CROSS THE VESLE.

LONDON, September 6th.

3.00 a.m.  
An American official report, dated 5th inst., states:—We, in co-operation with the French, continue to advance.

We crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne.

FRENCH CROSS THE VESLE.

PARIS, September 5th.

A "communiqué" states:—Last evening we repulsed two violent counter-attacks on Mont-des-Tombes, east of Leuilly, and maintained our positions.

On the Vesle front, French and American troops reached the crest of heights dominating the Aisne. Extending our action still further, we also crossed the Vesle between Les Vantoux and Jonnelery.

STUPENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, September 5th.

A "Havas" message says:—On the French front, the German retreat began yesterday morning. The Germans were especially pushed back by the armies of General Mangin and General Humbert, the Allies' line being now several kilometres west of the Oise to the Somme Canal, north of the Ailette and north of Oesle. The immediate prospects are most satisfactory. The German losses in seven weeks amount to one million and a half, of whom 500,000 remain totally disabled, and the French and Americans hold the Aisne 30 kilometres east of Soissons.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE TO DOMINION TROOPS.

PARIS, September 5th.

The French Press, applauding the British successes, says there is something even more striking than the United Kingdom's tenacity. That is the spontaneity with which the Dominions have taken up the common burden, covering themselves with immortal glory.

BIG FIRES BETWEEN THE VESLE AND THE AISNE.

LONDON, September 5th.  
3.35 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—During the night the French crossed the Vesle at Quincampoix. Big fires are increasing between the Vesle and the Aisne.

Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROTEST BY HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, September 6th.

It is officially announced that the Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously against the "merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler on July 7th with out warning.

U-BOATS PLAYING FOR SAFETY.

LONDON, September 5th.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that German submarines are again operating far out, where they get fewer bigger ships. Meanwhile the British anti-submarine fleet are immensely increasing. The crews of German submarines, who were formerly volunteers, are now conscripts, but there is no marked loss of moral. The submarines, however, are not taking the risks they did and have clearly been ordered to play for safety.

The British minefield in the North Sea has compelled the submarines to use Norwegian waters.

Ostend and Zeebrugge now appear to be useless to the enemy, except for long-distance submarines, for which they are used very little.

The Allied barrage in the Straits of Otranto has resulted in a diminution of sinkings in the Mediterranean. Twenty-five per cent. of the German submarines in the Adriatic have been lost since 1917.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S "HONOURABLE" WARFARE.

AMSTERDAM, September 6th.

General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, interviewed by Austrian papers, declare that Germany hitherto has stood the bitter struggle honourably.

The Central Armies are merely guarding our homes, and we will shatter the enemy's annihilating armies.

HINDENBURG'S APPEAL TO GERMAN ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, September 6th.

General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane rumours" circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets."

He concludes by appealing to the Army to defend the German homes.

General Hindenburg, in his Proclamation states that 84,000 enemy leaflets were collected on the West Front during May, 1917,000 during June and 200,000 during July. Many other leaflets were sent home by soldiers and circulated in Germany, with the result that "thousands imbibe the poison and their resolve and hope of victory is removed."

## GERMANY'S "RESOLUTE CONFIDENCE."

AMSTERDAM, September 6th.  
12.30 a.m.

As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* draws attention to the fact that the Military Authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening with imprisonment people circulating disquieting rumours.

The decree rebukes foolish chattering who are circulating rumours devoid of real foundation which exaggerate the "transitory success of the enemy and strengthen his resources. This agitation is calculated to shake our resolute confidence in final victory."

LALANG GRASS FOR PAPER-MAKING.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Imperial Institute has found that lalang grass, from the Malay States, compares favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto. It would be suitable for utilisation by the Malay States in the manufacture of pulp or paper. The Institute is fully reporting on the subject to the Malay States Government.

MILITARY MEDAL AWARD.

LONDON, September 7th.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Havildar Abdul Ghani, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Trades' Union Congress, after an unopposed debate, shelved the Seamen's and Firemen's Union resolution favouring a boycott of the Germans for five years unless the Germans controlled the Kaiser and the Government parliamentarily and made full reparation for Germany's sea crimes.

SEAMEN'S BOYCOTT RESOLUTION SHELVED.

LONDON, September 5th.

The Trades' Union Congress, after an unopposed debate, shelved the Seamen's and Firemen's Union resolution favouring a boycott of the Germans for five years unless the Germans controlled the Kaiser and the Government parliamentarily and made full reparation for Germany's sea crimes.

THE "PRUDENTIAL'S" APPRECIATION.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Prudential Insurance Company has purchased £2,000,000 worth of War Bonds in celebration of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, which is sufficient to fully equip a force of 20,000 men.

INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS AT CALLAO.

LIMA, September 7th.

Congress has approved of an arrangement with Peru whereby the United States will use the German vessels now interned at Callao.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, September 5th.

The military situation is summarised as follows:—It is emphasised in responsible quarters that while the position on the western front continues highly satisfactory, it would be unwise to build too much on an enemy collapse. The Allied offensive has yielded wonderful results, but, generally speaking, there is no evidence that the German High Command has lost grip of the situation. Command, of course, cannot be responded to indefinitely. When it is considered that the whole system of supply, billeting, hospitals, training establishments, aerodromes, organisation, dumps, etc., must be entirely reconstructed at a time when every man is required in the line, and war material being not too plentiful, it will be seen the German High Command is confronted with a formidable job.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

As regards Palestine it is interesting to note that some battalions, recently raised in India, have acquitted themselves extremely well in minor operations, which augurs well for the future.

CAMPAIGN IN SIBERIA.

The Japanese have driven back the enemy on the Ussuri front to the river Dikja, south of Khabarovsk. Colonel Semionoff's advance guard is at Oljovskia on the Onon river, where it has met the Czech advance guard from the west. The situation round Chita is still obscure, but it appears that the Czechs have probably obtained control of the whole of the trans-Siberian railway. West of the Urals the Czechs have maintained their position. The Allied forces, including Russians, are pushing down the Volga railway, after the recent success at Oberzarkaya.

FINNS BITTER AGAINST GERMANS.

A feeling against fighting against the Allies is growing in the Finn Army, which is mutinous and discontented, but the Germans are still pushing forward their communications towards Pecheng and eastward towards the White Sea. There is also much bitterness against the Germans in Finland owing to the wholesale exploitation of the country.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

We have obtained considerable success in East Africa. The von Lettow's movements in three directions have been checked. He is now being pursued to the north-eastward towards the Kuria river. The recent reverses are the most severe von Lettow has sustained for a long time. He has lost, recently, at least 400 whites. Askaris and porters and 50,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. His total force is now below 200 whites and 2,000 Askaris.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

## BRITISH HOLD AMBASSADOR AS HOSTAGE.

LONDON, September 5th.  
7.35 p.m.

The Bolshevik Ambassador Litvinov has been arrested as a hostage until the British representatives detained by the Bolsheviks are set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.

AGREEMENTS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, September 4th.

A Russian wireless message says agreements have been made between Germany and Russia as regards territorial changes. The latter's financial obligations include an undertaking that Russia will fight against the *Entente* troops in Northern Russia, Germany promising that Finland shall not attack Russia.

GERMAN GARRISON KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, September 5th.

The *Isveitia* states that the Ukrainian Revolutionaries have taken Nijni Novgorod and other cities, also the town of Tschernoff, where they killed the whole German garrison of 1,500 men, but retired when German reinforcements arrived.

Sanguinary fighting has occurred in the Provinces of Poltava, Dchernigoff and Kioff, where the Revolutionaries number 30,000. The Ukrainian authorities in many places have fled.

The Hetman, M. Skorupadsky, has arrived in Berlin and has visited the Kaiser.

THREAT AGAINST THE ENTENTE.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.

A German telegram from the Soviet Government informs the *Entente* that if any more attempts are made on Soviet statesmen in Russia, *Entente* statesmen will be killed in their own countries.

BRITISH EMBASSY OUTRAGE.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.

Telegrams from German sources give flimsy excuses for the outrage at the British Embassy at Petrograd and insinuate that the Embassy was concerned in a Social Revolutionary plot, but they do not advance a shred of proof of the statement.

MURDER OF FORMER HONGKONG NAVAL OFFICER.

When the Embassy was attacked, Captain Cromie opposed the entry, shooting three soldiers. Subsequently he was murdered and the corpse outraged. An English clergyman was forbidden to pray over the corpse. The Embassy papers were entirely destroyed.

A similar attack is feared upon the French Embassy and necessary defences have been prepared.

A French Military Mission forcibly entered the Embassy and some Frenchmen were arrested.

A French Military Mission forcibly entered the Embassy and some Frenchmen were arrested.

The Bolsheviks are already inciting the populace to massacre the British and French.

CAPT. CROMIE'S CAREER.

LONDON, September 5th.

Captain Francis Cromie, D.S.O., was one of the earliest submarine officers. At the outbreak of war he commanded the Hongkong submarine flotilla, during 1915 he commanded the *E19* in the Baltic, torpedoed a German destroyer and the cruiser *Undine*, sank or captured ten German steamers, and in November, 1915, assumed command of the Baltic flotilla. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order in May, 1916, and a succession of Russian honours. During the Russian Revolution he handled the situation with the greatest tact and earned the respect of extremists for his fair dealing and the way he continued to work the flotilla against the Germans. He was responsible in April this year for the destruction and evacuation of our Baltic submarines and was appointed to the Embassy owing to his knowledge of Russia and the prevailing conditions.

BRITISH DEMANDS.

The British Government has telegraphed to M. Tchichérin, Commissary of Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate reparation and the prompt punishment of those concerned in the abominable outrage, intimating that should the Soviet Government fail to give satisfaction or further acts of violence against the British occur, the Government will hold the members of the Soviet Government individually responsible and secure that they be treated as outlaws by all civilised nations.

The message concludes by saying that the Government has learned that the arrest of all British and French subjects between the ages of 18 and 40 years was ordered on August 29th on trumped-up charges.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN.

FOUR THOUSAND BOLSHIEVICS SURRENDER.

LONDON, September 7th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Vladivostok states it is reported that 4,000 Bolsheviks have surrendered at Kiakhta.

## FRENCH CHAMBER RESUMES.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—The Chamber of Deputies resumed work to-day, supported by the unanimous approbation of the General Councils about the course of the Government's politics and the military successes still in progress. Important financial matters are to be discussed, but no political difficulty is within view.

A VICTORY OF HUMANITY.

PARIS, September 6th.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in a speech, said: Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarians. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberation for which we have so long waited, and we shall see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her Allies and a victory of humanity. (Ovation.)

SAVING THE HONOUR OF THE HUMAN FAMILY.

PARIS, September 6th.

A Havas message states:—At the reopening of the French Chamber, yesterday, great manifestations of a sacred union occurred. At the opening sitting, the President, M. Deschanel, delivered an address in which he paid homage and expressed admiration and gratitude to the armies which, he said, are saving the honour of the human family.

The President foreshadowed the Allies' friendship as being an everlasting peace as in war, because free peoples are founding together a new order of things. Owing to the sublime valiance of those who gave their lives by immolation, of the dead who fight with the living, man during these sacred hours is stepping over the longest stage he has ever effected on the bloody path of justice.

M. Clemenceau associated the Government with homage to the Allies, promising them the immortal remembrance of their fellow-officers, and of the latter's children. "Our soldiers are those of civilisation, who are victoriously driving back the hordes of barbarians. We shall fight till the end to build a new monument of justice. We want France







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† Wireless telegraphy.

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O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Ice House Street.

Tel. 1942



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Hongkong and Haiphong		Monday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta		Tuesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, and Honolulu		Tuesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung		Tuesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Honolulu		Wednesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via Vancouver		Wednesday, 11th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Friday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 13th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin		Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Saturday, 14th, 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Straits, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Amoy, and Fuzhou		Wednesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.

\* Subscribers correspondence only.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
On Hong Chow	1.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, and Honolulu	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao	4.30 P.M.	
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Begin 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Samshui	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Swatow	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

\* From Shanghai via Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.
Shanghai	9.20 P.M.	9.20 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kauchook	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wachow	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## THE PENINSULAR AND DAIRY FARM NEWS ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

## FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

## NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... .. \$5.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 7th	
London.	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	457
Credit, at 4 months' sight	504
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	86 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	86 1/2
On Bombay.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama.	
On demand	158
On Manila.	
On demand—Peace	173
On Singapore.	
On demand	155
On Batavia.	
On demand	130
On Haiphong.	
On demand	11 1/2 p.m.
On Saigon.	
On demand	42 1/2
On Bangkok.	
On demand	42 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.45 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$43.40
BANK SILVER, per oz.	49 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.	
Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 "	\$0.05
Canton ... 20 "	\$4.65 Discount
Canton ... 10 "	\$0.00

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 9th to 14th September, 1918.

Day of Week	Day	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon.	9	11 28	5 7	5 9	2 5
Tues.	10	11 58	5 2	5 52	2 6
Wed.	11	0 35	4 7	5 41	2 8
Thurs.	12	0 0	6 4	5 47	2 9
Fri.	13	0 44	4 3	5 51	3 8
Satur.	14	No infer.	high	nor low	water
Sun.	15	No infer.	high	nor low	water

## BROSSARD &amp; MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS.  
KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.  
REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.  
Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## BANKS

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,000,000,000  
PAID UP ... 2,000,000,000  
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., 666,666,666,666, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot  
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 4, Charter Road. Tel. 2440. Hongkong, 11th April, 1918.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1917.

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINCO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.  
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000  
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 22,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aka.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKIHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road. Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

## THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th April, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... " \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, NANKING, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Anshing, Tientsin, Tainan, Soochow, Hankow, Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsinghsien, Hsingtai, Hanochow, Weichow, Shanghai, Chiahing, Lanchi, Hsueh, Ningpo, Kailung, Changchun, Shenyang, Lohu, Chowkei, Tientsin, Chowsien, Tientsin, Lintung, Tientsin, Yibuh, Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN, Yuncheng, Fookow, CHANGCHUN, Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUYUKANG, PEKING, Kuaihu, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th May, 1916.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street E.C.

## "COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY THE



"Commander" is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

"Commander" is mild—it has unusual flavour—it's larger size is distinctive.

"Commander" must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty at your Tobaccoist.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds—Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—\$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$18,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Corr. of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman. G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. E. DODD, Esq., W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq., C. S. GUBBY, Esq., J. A. FLUMMER, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE, Hon. Mr. E. SHALLIM, E. V. D. PARY, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 12 months 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 28th August, 1918.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... 282,500  
Reserve Fund ... 650,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kutch, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager. No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th May, 1916.

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